

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION



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BRANCH OF REGISTRATIONS
AND
O4 EXAMINATIONS

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

/ /	12/2/100	
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/05 AND END	DING	
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: J.V. DELANEY JASCOCIATES Delaney) Joseph Vincent ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.	
20 VIENNA (No. and Street)		
NEWPORT BEACH, CA. 92660 (City) (State)	(Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO $\mathcal{T}_0 \circ \mathcal{EPH} \ \lor \ \mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{L} \land \mathcal{NEY}$	THIS REPORT 949-720-0063 (Area Code - Telephone Number)	
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* PETER D: FINCH AN ACCOUNTANCY ((Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) 17321 EASTMAN, IRVINE, CA. 926/4 (Address) (City)	(ORPORATION	
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.	PROCESSED NOV 0 9 2008 THOMSON	
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	MUNITUOIAL	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
JOSEPH V DELANEY	residence pertaining to the firm of
	nd supporting schedules permanent, as
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement a T. V. DELANEY + ASSOCIATES of DECEMBER 31 2005 neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal office classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that are or director has any proprietary interest in any account
	Sale prey
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited	nents Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. equirements Under Rule 15c3-3. of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the airements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. I Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report. (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found. **For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portion.	to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit. ons of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

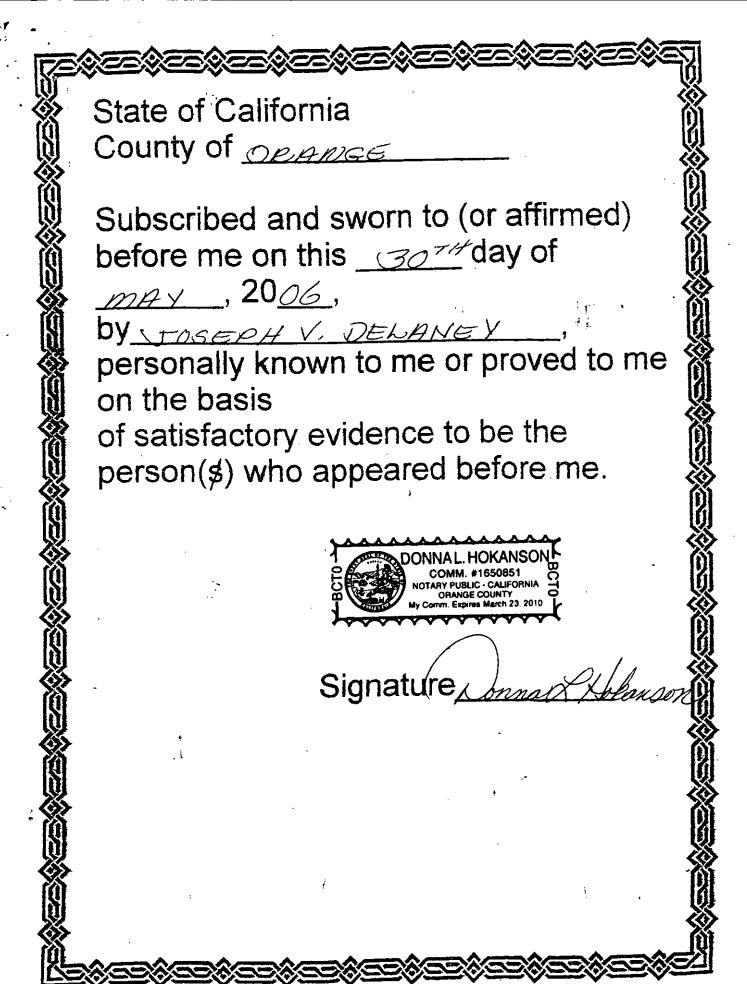
J.V. DELANEY & ASSOCIATES

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15C-3-3

December 31, 2005

Schedule III

J.V. Delaney & Associates relies on Section K (2) (ii) of the Securities and Exchange Rule 15c-3-3 to exempt them from the provisions of these rules.



Peter D. Finch

An Accountancy Corporation

The Proprietor
J.V. Delaney & Associates
Corona Del Mar, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of J.V. Delaney & Associates (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2005, I considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), I have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that I considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with general accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under the standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by the employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. My study and evaluation of the Company's internal controls was limited to a preliminary review of the system to obtain an understanding of the control environment and the flow of transactions through the accounting system. Because the Company is so small that it is not feasible to have an adequate internal control system, my study and evaluation of the internal accounting controls did not extend beyond this preliminary review phase. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole. However, I noted no matters involving internal accounting control, including control activities for safeguarding securities that I consider to be a material weakness as defined above.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on my study, I believe the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2005, to meet the SEC's objectives.

During my examination, I also examined the J.V. Delaney & Associates Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Program that was implemented last year. It appears from our review that the proprietorship's AML Program conforms to the requirements of the NASD.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the proprietor, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered broker dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Peter D. Frish, An Accounting Conjunction